the past five years under the provisions of the Delhi Preservation of Tree Act, 1994. The saplings planted against the trees cut are yet to grow into full fledged trees as saplings take about 5 years to establish. As per the Act, the applicant who is granted permission, is required to plant such numbers and kind of trees as directed by the Tree Officer.

(c) Does not arise.

Destruction of forest areas for developmental projects

395. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

• (a) whether it is a fact that large forest areas had been destroyed during the last twenty years for various developmental projects like dams, mining operations and setting up of industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and project-wise;

. (c) whether loss of forest areas as a result of the developmental projects has been compensated by matching schemes of afforestation and development of National Parks/Sanctuaries during the same period and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of the people living in the forest areas displaced as result of the developmental projects in the forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 regulates the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. Prior to enactment of this Act in 1980, about 45 lakh hectare of forest land was diverted in 30 years between 1950-1980. This unabated diversion of forest land has been effectively checked by the enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The annual rate of diversion has come down to as low as 0.38 lakh hectare per annum. Proposal for diversion of forest land are considered on its merit and the need to balance the conservation effect with the developmental need of the country. Since 1980 *i.e.* during last 23 years, about 8.72 lakh hectare of forest land has been diverted for non-forestry purposes. The State-wise and Project category-wise details at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively *(See* below).

(c) While diverting forest lands for non-forestry purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, adequate mitigatory measures are taken up to compensate the loss of forest areas. Among them, compensatory afforestation over equivalent non-forest land or degraded forest land double in extent as the case may be is one of the most important conditions stipulated by Government. Besides this, Safety zone creation in case of Mining projects, Catchment Area Treatment Plan in case of Hydro-power and Irrigation projects etc. are also stipulated by Government. If an area involves a National Park/Sanctuary, the concerned State Government/User Agency is asked to prepare a Wildlife Management Plan. As per available information, out of total stipulated compensatory afforestation over 6.88 lakh hectares, about 4.84 lakh hectare have been achieved by various State/UT Governments so far. In order to ensure 100% compliance of compensatory afforestation, Government have decided to constitute a Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Agency.

(d) If a project involves displacement of people, Government ensure the preparation of "Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan" for those people by the respective State/UT Government. The State/UT Government and the concerned User Agency are solely responsible for the execution of the "Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan"

Statement-I

Destruction of Forest areas for Developmental projects (State-wise)

Sl.No.	State	Approved Cases during 1980-2003 I	
		Number of cases	Area Diverted (in Hectare)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	134	6300.871
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103	44291.167
3.	Andhra Pradesh	301	17062.802
4.	A and N Island	65	2432.039
5.	Bihar	143	7135.941
6.	Chandigarh	14	34.479

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	63	1972.850
8.	Dadra & Nagar Have li	143	264.583
9.	Daman & Diu	0	0.000
10.	Delhi	3	3.965
11.	Goa	68	1309.534
12.	Gujarat	830	55977.361
13.	Haryana	359	7980.507
14.	Himachal Pradesh	576	9860.271
15.	J&K	8	1500.085
. 16.	Jharkhand	31	1444.892
17.	Karnataka	446	36519.132
18.	Kerala	182	40729.082
19.	Manipur	18	986.849
20.	Meghalaya	79	495.179
21.	Madhya Pradesh	886	372658.178
22.	Mizoram	25	28276.933
23.	Maharashtra	1274	79932.454
24.	Nagaland	0	0.000
25.	Punjab	570	10059.523
26.	Orissa	326	29377.785
27.	Sikkim	159	1488.740
28.	Rajasthan	447	16735.836
29.	Tamil Nadu	344	4504.810
30.	Tripura	179	5711.788
31.	West Bengal	69	3377.042
32.	Uttar Pradesh	858	75907.598
33.	Uttaranchal	1655	8459.716
	TOTAL :	10358	872791.991

Statement-It

Destruction of Forest Areas for Developmental Projects (Project-wise)

Sl.No.	Project Category	Number of Cases Approved	Area Diverted (in Hectare) During 1980-2003
1.	Hydroelectric Projects	202	57945.302
2.	Thermal Power	17	3340.127
3.	Transmission Lines	1361	22496.702
4.	Irrigation	1691	82197.573
5.	Railways	98	5421.274
6.	Roads	2241	14824.279
7.	Defence	142	99253.742
8.	Mining	1010	80070.403
9.	Dispensary/Hospitals	18	56.261
10.	Schools	95	2.309.254
11.	Drinking Water	1209	936.591
12.	Others	2274	503940.485
	TOTAL :	10358	872791.991

Full-time Director in IIFM

396. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Forest Management is without a full-time Director for a very long time and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) by when the post is likely to be filled in on a regular basis; and

(c) whether the full-time director would be selected from the Indian Forest Service so as to ensure functional and professional efficiency and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The post of full-time Director has been lying vacant with effect from 14th January, 2002 after the repatriation of the incumbent Dr. Ram Prasad to his parent cadre of Madhya Pradesh.